New-York, May 4.

Captain Barry, who arrived at this port on Sunday from Madeira, which island he left on the 9th of March, informs us he read in the French papers at Madeira, that the Emperor Napoleon had created Talleyrand King of Portugal.

Marietta, April 27.

We have received a communication stating that Harman Blannerhassett has been arrested and given bail to appear at Chillicothe to answer to the indictment found against him in January last for a misdemeanor.

Judge Charlton, in the Superior Court in Equity, Georgia, has issued a writ of injunction to stay sales upon executions, until the first day of September next—the complainant depositing with the sheriff, when required to meet the day of sale, sufficient property, the valuation of which to be ascertained by the price at market, three months preceding the embargo act.

The Madras Courier of December 16, contains a lengthy description of a dreadful storm which has occasioned incalculable injury along the coast. At Madras the canal forced its banks and overflowed a great space of the country. A great number of lives were lost during its continuance, particularly among the natives, whose mud houses were contiguous to the shore. The inhabitants are reduced to general distress by this awful visitation.

The following extract from an English paper, fully describes the general sense of the people.

PEACE.

A deputation left Leeds on Saturday morning for London, with the petition for peace. The signatures to this petition exceed 28,000 the largest number ever signed to a similar document, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

A petition for peace is now signing in Manchester, Salford and neighborhood, and such has been the avidity with which it has been supported, that, from Thursday morning to Friday evening, upwards of 10,000 names were subscribed: Another powerful proof of the feelings of the working class at the present crisis.

The most numerous public meeting ever held, perhaps, in the West Riding of Yorkshire took place last Tuesday se'enight at Huddersfield. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning his majesty to take an early opportunity to terminate the miseries and distress occasioned by a long protracted war, and to seize the first favorable moment for reviving the reign of peace.

After reading the requisition the chairman recommended that a number of propositions, previously, should be read, and the sense of the meeting should afterwards be taken on each. The propositions being read, previous to their being put separately to the votes, the chairman wished that the general question should be determined and said:—"Those who are for peace, will signify the same by holding up their hands."

In a moment, thousands of hands were raised, and the cheering cry of "Peace!" spread itself through the immense assemblage. On the converse of this question being put, only one hand was held up, and it was immediately explained to the meeting that the circumstance was entirely imputable to a misconception of the question.

Several excellent resolutions were unanimously agreed to, the whole of which, we are sorry we have not room for insertion; the following are deserving of attention:

"That the right of petition is the undoubted privilege of the Subjects of this realm, and that the King wears his crown by virtue of the same solemn compact by which this right is secured to his subjects; and therefore, whoever attempts to control or oppose them, in the exercise of this right, is equally the enemy of the constitution, the King and the people. That should his Majesty be advised to reject the prayer of our petition, we will, from time to time, exercise our constitutional right of petitioning."

Numerous and respectable meetings have also been held at Thurlston and the Bingly at which similar resolutions were passed.

We will not say, nor do we think that the men to whose hands the administration of our public affairs is at present entrusted, will ever make peace; they and their party seem much more disposed to excite jealousies and animosities both at home and abroad, than to promote a spirit of conciliation; but we are bold to maintain, that before this day six months, (on the supposition that the petitioning spirit is not suffered to droop) a negociation for peace will, be set on foot, and that such negociation will terminate in peace, except, contrary to our expectations, the demands of the enemy should be found incompatible with the security and essential interests of this country.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Supplemental to "An act regulating the grants of land in the territory of Michigan."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every person claiming lands within that part of the Michigan territory to which the Indian title hath been extinguished by virtue of any legal grant made by the French government prior to the treaty of Paris of the tenth of February, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three; or of any legal grant made by the British government subsequent to the said treaty, and prior to the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, of the third of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, or of the second section of the act to which this act is a supplement, shall be allowed until the first day of January next, to deliver to the register of the land office for the district of Detroit, a notice in writing, stating the nature and extent of his claims, together with a plat or plats of the tract or tracts claimed, and if such person shall fail to deliver such notice in writing, together with a plat of the tract claimed, all his right, so far as it may be derived from any act of Congress shall become void, and the commissioners appointed for the purpose of ascertaining and deciding the rights of persons claiming lands in the said district of Detroit, shall have the same powers, and perform the duties in relation to the claims, notices of which shall be thus filed as are provided by the act to which this act is a supplement, in relation to the claims therein described.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every person whose claim has been or shall be confirmed by the commissioners aforesaid, to a tract of land bordering on the river Detroit, and not exceeding in depth forty arpens, French measure, shall be entitled to a preference in becoming the purchaser of any vacant tract of land adjacent to, and back of his own tract, not exceeding forty arpens, French measure, in depth, nor in quantity of land that which is contained in his own tract, at the same price, and on the same terms and conditions as are provided by law for the other public lands in the said district. And the surveyor general shall be, and he is hereby authorized, as soon as may be, to cause to be surveyed, the tracts claimed by virtue of this section, and in all cases where, by reason of bends in the said river, and of adjacent prior or pre-emption claims, each claimant cannot obtain a tract equal in quantity to the adjacent tract already owned by him, to divide the vacant land, applicable to that object, between the several claimants, in such manner as to him will appear most equitable. And every person entitled to the benefit of this section, shall on or before the first day of January next, deliver to the register of the land office for the district of Detroit, a notice in writing, stating the situation and extent of the tract of land he wishes to purchase, and deposit at the same time one-twentieth part of the purchase money; and shall also, within three months after the return of the survey to the office of the said register, produce to him a receipt from the receiver of public money for the said district, for one-fourth part of the purchase money. And if any such person shall fail to deliver such notice, and make such deposit and payment, at the times abovementioned, his right of pre-emption shall cease and become void.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person, who, being the head of a family, did prior to the twenty sixth of March one thousand eight hundred and four, and doth at the time of the passage of this act, inhabit and cultivate a tract of land in the territory of Michigan, not claimed by virtue of a legal French or British grant, or by the second section of the act to which this act is a supplement, shall be entitled to a preference in becoming the purchaser from the United States of such tract of land not exceeding one section, at the price at which the other public lands in the said territory are directed to be sold; and payment may be made therefor in the same manner, and under the same conditions, as are provided by law for such other public lands. And every person entitled to the benefit of this section, shall on or before the first day of January next deliver to register of the land office for the district aforesaid, a notice in writing of the situation and extent of the tract of land he wishes to purchase. The commissioners aforesaid are hereby authorised to examine and decide the claims of every person claiming the benefit of this section, and whenever it shall appear to them that the claimant is entitled to a right of pre-emption, they shall give a certificate thereof, directed to the register of the land office, which certificate, together with a receipt from the receiver of public money, of at least one-fourth part of the purchase money, shall, on or before the first day of January next, be produced by the claimant, to the register of the land office for the said district. And if any person shall fail to deliver such notice in writing, or produce such certificate and receipt within the times abovementioned, his right of pre-emption shall cease and become void.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the second section of the act to which this act is a supplement, as provides that not more than one tract or parcel of land shall be granted to any one person, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished, by the treaty made at Detroit, on the seventeenth of November, one thousand eight hundred and seven, shall be attached to and made a part of the district of Detroit, and be offered for sale at that place under the same exceptions and regulations, at the same price, and on the same terms, as other lands lying in that district.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
S. SMITH, *President of the Senate pro tempore.*

April 25, 1808.

APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT,

Making a further appropriation for compleating Eight street east.

BE *it enacted by the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington*, That for compleating Eight Street, east, from M Street, south, to the Pennsylvania Avenue, the further sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be laid out under the direction of the Mayor and City Commissioners.

FRED. MAY,
President of the First Chamber.
CHARLES MINIFIE,
President of the Second Chamber.

Approved—April 29th, 1808.
ROBERT BRENT, Mayor

AN ACT,

Authorizing the City Commissioners to to permit excavations and filling up of streets.

BE *it enacted by the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington*, That the City Commissioners each in his ward be, and they are hereby authorised to permit individuals to make excavations, remove the earth to or from streets, when in his judgment it shall be an improvement to the same, any former law to the contrary notwithstanding.

FRED. MAY,
President of the First Chamber.
CHARLES MINIFIE,
President of the Second Chamber.

Approved—April 29th, 1808.
ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.

NOTICE.

THE President and Directors of the *Washington Bridge Company* will receive sealed proposals at Stelle's Hotel on Friday the 13th inst. for the delivery of the whole or any part of the following Bill of SCANTLING:

	Feet long.	Inch.		Inch.
140 Piles	36	11	by	14
140	40	11		14
280	18	11		11
200	40	11		14
60	38	12		12
15 Caps	27	13		13
190	37	13		13
190 Mud Sills	37	10		12
380 Braces	25	7		9
380	20	9		9
200 Stringers	52	8		16
1540	27	8		16

170,000 Superficial feet of four inch Plank, white pine, or the heart of yellow pine, each plank 13 feet long.

The above materials, except the plank, must be of the best heart, hard, yellow pine, or of the best white oak, free of sap. The proposals to estimate by the cubic foot.

Written Proposals will be received at the same time for the Iron work, for Carpenters and Laborers. Proposals may be handed in before the day above mentioned to the President.

DANIEL CARROLL, of Du. *Pres.*

N. B. All the above timber to be squared and delivered immediately.

4—13

TAKE NOTICE.

STRAYED from the commons of the city of Washington, a light *GREY HORSE*. He is in very good order, and has lately been trimmed about his feet. Whoever will return him to the subscriber shall receive a handsome compensation for their trouble.

CHARLES H. WARDEN,
Capitol Hill, Washington City.
May 8. 3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, MAY 9.

WASHINGTON COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

THE *Commissioners* of the "Washington Commercial Company," request a meeting of the *STOCKHOLDERS at Stelle's* Hotel, on Monday the 16th inst. for the purpose of electing *TWELVE DIRECTORS*, agreeably to the constitution, to be kept open from 12 till 6 o'clock, P. M.

March 6—3t

The PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES left the city on Friday on a short visit to Monticello.

The following lists of characters recommended for *Directors of the Commercial Company* have been communicated for insertion.

Samuel N. Smallwood, George Blagden, John M'Gowan, Joseph Stretch, James Cassin, John Davidson, James S. Stephenson, Samuel H. Smith, James D. Barry, Alexander Kerr, Griffith Coombe, Henry Ingle.

Thomas Tingey, James Cassin, James S. Stephenson, George Blagden, Adam Lindsay, Buller Cocke, James D. Barry, Henry Ingle, John P. Van Ness, John M'Gowan, Joseph Stretch, James M'Cormick.

Thomas Tingey, James Cassin, James S. Stephenson, Samuel H. Smith, Joseph Stretch, James M'Cormick, Thomas Young, William Prout, John M'Gowan, James D. Barry, Adam Lindsay, Peter Miller.

Thomas Tingey, John P. Van Ness, James D. Barry, James Hoban, Peter Miller, John M'Gowan, Adam Lindsay, Richard Forrest, Buller Cocke, Peter Lenox, William Prout, Michael Nourse, Thomas C. Wright, Geo. Blagden, Thomas Munroe, Matthew Wright, Charles Goldsborough, Wm. Brent, Andrew Way.

SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

STATE OF VERMONT.

General Assembly, Nov. 9, 1807.

Whereas it becomes the interest of the good people of this and the United States, as far as possible to encourage domestic manufactures, and more especially when the peace of this country is threatened by the nation with whom we have the greatest commercial intercourse; and whereas the most ready method of introducing such manufactures will be to take proper measures to make them fashionable—Therefore,

Resolved, The Governor and Council concurring herein, that it be recommended to the Governor, members of the Council and House of Representatives, to appear at the next session of the Legislature, cloathed in the manufactures of this or some of the United States.

LETTER

Of Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney to Mr. Madison, accompanying the treaty concluded on the 31st of December, 1806.

LONDON, JAN. 3, 1807.

(CONTINUED.)

The only mode in which it could be supposed to be possible that this unpleasant distinction could be removed, was by applying to the subject the rule of the most favored nation. Great Britain was not likely in her present situation, to stipulate against all export duties, or even to agree to a maximum. Neither was she likely by considering the actual duties, as originally & even now convoy duties and therefore in their principle applicable only to the navigation which her convoys protect, to relieve from them wholly or in part such merchandize as should be carried to our country in American vessels, and leave them to oppress her own tonnage: thus offering a bounty in favor of American ships against her own. The rule of the most favored nation was therefore finally suggested with a hope that it would meet with no objection. It was however perseveringly opposed. We were told that the single effect of such an arrangement would be to compel Great Britain to raise the export duties against other countries, not to reduce them as to us, and that this would be of no advantage to the United States, but might be a serious embarrassment to Great Britain. It was urged on our part that if Great Britain could not give up entirely the excess of export duty now paid by us, it did not follow that it might not be fairly distributed among the consumers of her merchandize in every part of the world, so as still to produce the same revenue with more regard to justice; that as her best customers, we had a right to be placed upon at least an equal footing with other nations, and to complain if we were rather distinguished by the peculiar burthens which she undertook to impose upon us; that the discrimination against us upon the notion that the duty had reference to convoy was a fallacy, since part of the discrimination was permanent and of course a peace as well as a war duty, since we who paid the duty derived no benefit from the convoy which was professed to be the consideration of it, and since the protection of their own trade in their own navigation being a general and national concern, there was no sound reason why the relative expense of particular convoys should be allowed to suggest the relative measure of the duties, which were to supply the means of affording them. They replied to the idea of distributing the amount of the discrimination among all the consumers of their merchandize by referring us to the present state of Europe. They reminded us that their own colonies in America paid the same export duty that was paid by us, and repeated that as it was only the discrimination between the U. States and Europe, of which we could not demand to have any part of the duty against which we have any right to complain withdrawn from us, and we could gain nothing by forcing this country to add to the burthens of others already overwhelmed and impoverished by the calamities of war. We were obliged though very reluctantly to abandon this object.

The sixth article relates to the commerce with the W. Indies, which it was found impossible to arrange in a satisfactory manner. There were many serious obstacles to an agreement on this point, some of which seemed to be peculiarly applicable to the present time. The British West India merchants had, at an early stage, represented that by the trade which our citizens enjoyed with the colonies of their enemies, we had so completely stocked the markets of the continent with West-India productions, as to shut those markets on them. They had remonstrated earnestly against any arrangement of that point, which should sanction, in any degree, our trade with those colonies. This question had taken deep hold of the minds of a great proportion of this community, among whom may be classed, not those in the mercantile only, who were immediately engaged in the trade, but the whole commercial interest, and many in other circles of great consideration in the country. Of this fact sufficient proof was furnished by the debate which took place in the last session of parliament, on the bill for regulating the intercourse between the United States and the West Indies. The British commissioners seemed to have taken from that debate, more especially from the support which their opponents apparently received from the public, a very strong admonition not to touch the subject by treaty at this time. They were apprehensive that any regulation of this trade, however fair it might be, which should accompany their sanction of that with the colonies of their enemies, would produce the worst effect with all parties, and endanger any treaty which might be formed. They were therefore desirous of postponing the subject for the present; to which we agreed. In the stipulation which provides for the postponement, we have, as you will perceive, in conformity with our instructions, reserved the right to our government to counteract any regulations by which the British government may exclude us from a fair participation in that commerce. While the war lasts we shall enjoy it in a certain degree by the consent of the British government, by necessity. And the reservation cannot fail to be considered by it as a powerful weapon of defence, to be used, when occasion calls for it. It must be seen that it will be impossible for the Congress to prohibit an intercourse between the United States and the West Indies in British vessels, without producing a very serious effect on their whole navigation and commercial interests. We flatter ourselves therefore, that it may be found practicable, and perhaps not difficult to arrange this business hereafter, to the satisfaction of both countries.

The seventh article relates to the appointment of consuls by each party in the territories and ports of the other. It was taken from the treaty of 1794.

(Letter to be continued.)

HAVING sustained great injury by the passage of persons through my inclosures, I must give notice that I will prosecute as the law directs, all persons trespassing in that way in future, or hunting within said inclosures with fowling gun.

GEO. CALVERT.

May 9, 1808. 3t